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                       with the 228th ACS National Meeting
    NEWS 11   AUG 02   IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new search and display
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=> FIL STNGUIDE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS   SINCE FILE   TOTAL
                                                    ENTRY   SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST   0.21   0.21

```
=> file biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                       SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                             ENTRY        SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                          0.06          0.27
```

```
=> s (vaginal or vaginosis or vagina) (p) (amine or trimethylamine)
        30635 VAGINAL
            5 VAGINALS
        30638 VAGINAL
                (VAGINAL OR VAGINALS)
         1373 VAGINOSIS
         9726 VAGINA
          220 VAGINAS
          145 VAGINAE
         9911 VAGINA
                (VAGINA OR VAGINAS OR VAGINAE)
        34990 AMINE
        22486 AMINES
        52633 AMINE
                (AMINE OR AMINES)
         2009 TRIMETHYLAMINE
           32 TRIMETHYLAMINES
         2029 TRIMETHYLAMINE
                (TRIMETHYLAMINE OR TRIMETHYLAMINES)
L1        101 (VAGINAL OR VAGINOSIS OR VAGINA) (P) (AMINE OR TRIMETHYLAMINE)

=> s l1 and (ion (w) mobility)
       224093 ION
        81577 IONS
       278030 ION
                (ION OR IONS)
        53940 MOBILITY
         4780 MOBILITIES
        57254 MOBILITY
                (MOBILITY OR MOBILITIES)
          287 ION (W) MOBILITY
L2          1 L1 AND (ION (W) MOBILITY)

=> d l2 kwic
```

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI   Novel application for **ion mobility** spectrometry:
      Diagnosing **vaginal** infections through measurement of biogenic
      amines.
AB   A method for diagnosis of bacterial **vaginosis** (BV) and other

vaginal infections, based on measurement of biogenic
amines present in a sample of **vaginal** fluid by
ion mobility spectrometry (IMS) was developed. Sample
introduction is through a two step procedure: addition of alkaline
solution to release the volatile **amines** followed by heating and
acid addition for emanation of the semi-volatile **amines.**
Addition of n-nonylamine vapors to the carrier gas stream helps control
the ionization processes and enhances the selective response to
amines, even in the complex environment of biological matrices. A
software package was developed for acquisition, storage and processing of
the. .   . for providing a diagnosis based on a table of rules. We
report the results from testing of 210 samples of **vaginal**
discharge fluid that were diagnosed by a gynecologist according to the
widely used reference method (Amsel test) and by the. .   . for BV. The
use of this method can reduce the incidence of misdiagnosis, particularly
when trichomoniasis is confused with bacterial **vaginosis.**

IT   Methods & Equipment
         Amsel test: clinical techniques, diagnostic techniques; **ion
         mobility** spectrometry: clinical techniques, diagnostic
         techniques, spectrum analysis techniques

=> d l2 ibib, iabs

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 1   BIOSIS   COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:66651 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300066651
TITLE: Novel application for **ion mobility**
                      spectrometry: Diagnosing **vaginal** infections
                      through measurement of biogenic **amines.**
AUTHOR(S):   Karpas, Zeev [Reprint Author]; Chaim, Walter; Gdalevsky,
                      Rachel; Tilman, Boris; Lorber, Avi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Analytical Chemistry, Nuclear Research
                      Center, P.O. Box 9001, Beer-Sheva, 84190, Israel
                      karpas4@netvision.net.il
SOURCE: Analytica Chimica Acta, (9 December 2002) Vol. 474, No.
                      1-2, pp. 115-123. print.
                      ISSN: 0003-2670 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Jan 2003
                      Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 2003
ABSTRACT:

A method for diagnosis of bacterial **vaginosis** (BV) and other
vaginal   infections, based on measurement of biogenic **amines**
present in a sample of **vaginal** fluid by **ion**
mobility   spectrometry (IMS) was developed.
Sample introduction is through a two step procedure: addition of alkaline
solution to release the volatile **amines** followed by heating and acid
addition for emanation of the semi-volatile **amines.**
Addition of n-nonylamine vapors to the carrier gas stream helps control the
ionization processes and enhances the selective response to **amines**,
even in the complex environment of biological matrices.
A software package was developed for acquisition, storage and processing of the
mobility spectra and for providing a diagnosis based on a table of rules.
We report the results from testing of 210 samples of **vaginal**
discharge fluid that were diagnosed by a gynecologist according to the widely
used reference method (Amsel test) and by the new IMS method.
The new method is rapid (less than 2 min per sample), has a high sensitivity
(few False Negatives) and specificity (few False Positives) with an accuracy of
>95% for BV.
The use of this method can reduce the incidence of misdiagnosis, particularly
when trichomoniasis is confused with bacterial **vaginosis.**

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=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                              SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                    ENTRY        SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                  9.92         10.19


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FILE COVERS 1907 - 2 Aug 2004  VOL 141 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 Aug 2004   (20040801/ED)

    This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
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=> s (vaginal or vaginosis or vagina) (p) (amine or trimethylamine)
          11659 VAGINAL
              3 VAGINALS
          11661 VAGINAL
                  (VAGINAL OR VAGINALS)
            217 VAGINOSIS
           7076 VAGINA
            186 VAGINAS
             46 VAGINAE
           7147 VAGINA
                  (VAGINA OR VAGINAS OR VAGINAE)
         246562 AMINE
         234906 AMINES
         378818 AMINE
                  (AMINE OR AMINES)
          12939 TRIMETHYLAMINE
             98 TRIMETHYLAMINES
          12969 TRIMETHYLAMINE
                  (TRIMETHYLAMINE OR TRIMETHYLAMINES)
L3            84 (VAGINAL OR VAGINOSIS OR VAGINA) (P) (AMINE OR TRIMETHYLAMINE)

=> s l3 and (ion (w) mobility)
        1057994 ION
         666181 IONS
        1406466 ION
                  (ION OR IONS)
         150799 MOBILITY
          22742 MOBILITIES
         162219 MOBILITY
                  (MOBILITY OR MOBILITIES)
           4968 ION (W) MOBILITY
L4             3 L3 AND (ION (W) MOBILITY)

=> d l4 kwic 1-3

L4    ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI    Novel application for ion mobility spectrometry:
```

diagnosing **vaginal** infections through measurement of biogenic
amines
AB   A method for diagnosis of bacterial **vaginosis** (BV) and other
     vaginal infections, based on measurement of biogenic
     amines present in a sample of **vaginal** fluid by
     ion mobility spectrometry (IMS) was developed. Sample
     introduction is through a two step procedure: addition of alkaline solution to
     release the volatile **amines** followed by heating and acid addition
     for emanation of the semi-volatile **amines.** Addition of
     n-nonylamine vapors to the carrier gas stream helps control the ionization
     processes and enhances the selective response to **amines**, even in
     the complex environment of biol. matrixes. A software package was
     developed for acquisition, storage and processing of the. .   for
     providing a diagnosis based on a table of rules. We report the results
     from testing of 210 samples of **vaginal** discharge fluid that were
     diagnosed by a gynecologist according to the widely used reference method
     (Amsel test) and by the. .   .   for BV. The use of this method can reduce
     the incidence of misdiagnosis, particularly when trichomoniasis is
     confused with bacterial **vaginosis.**
ST   **ion mobility** spectrometry diagnosing **vaginal**
     infection biogenic **amine**
IT   **Amines,** analysis
     RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic
     use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (biogenic; **ion mobility** spectrometry for diagnosing
        vaginal infections through measurement of biogenic
        amines)
IT   Diagnosis
        Ion mobility spectrometry
     Principal component analysis
     Statistical analysis
        Vagina, disease
        (**ion mobility** spectrometry for diagnosing
        vaginal infections through measurement of biogenic
        amines)
IT   75-50-3, **Trimethylamine**, analysis   110-60-1, Putrescine
     112-20-9, n-Nonylamine   462-94-2, Cadaverine
     RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic
     use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (**ion mobility** spectrometry for diagnosing
        vaginal infections through measurement of biogenic
        amines)

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI   Diagnosis of vaginal infections by **ion mobility**
     spectrometry
AB   . . . blocks of all living matter and are thus present in any material
     of biol. origin. In organisms and plants biogenic **amines** are
     formed by degradation of amino-acids through microbial and enzymic processes.
     Among those compds. are **amines**, diamines and polyamines, such as
     trimethylamine (TMA), putrescine, cadaverine, histamine,
     spermidine, etc. The volatile and semi-volatile biogenic **amines**
     that emanate from samples of **vaginal** discharge were measured by
     ion mobility spectrometry (IMS). The samples were
     collected on a cotton swab by a gynecologist during a standard examination or
after
     the patient had specific complaints of **vaginal** pruritus. A
     correlation was found between **vaginal** infections, like bacterial
     vaginosis (BV), candidiasis (yeast infection) and trichomoniasis,
     and the types and quantities of biogenic **amines** in these
     samples. A dedicated software package carries out the signal acquisition
     and processing automatically and provides the gynecologist with a
     recommended diagnosis. Q-Scent has developed a rapid, accurate and
     inexpensive method for diagnosing common **vaginal** infections from
     the mobility spectrum. To date the method has been applied to diagnose

several hundred samples in Israel and. . .
ST   diagnosis **vagina** infection **ion mobility**
     spectrometry; biogenic **amine** detn **vagina** infection
IT   **Amines**, analysis
     RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (biogenic; diagnosis of **vaginal** infections by **amines**
         and biogenic **amines** determination by **ion mobility**
         spectrometry)
IT   Candida
         (candidiasis from; diagnosis of **vaginal** infections by
         amines and biogenic **amines** determination by **ion
         mobility** spectrometry)
IT   Diagnosis
     Human
       Ion mobility spectrometry
     Pruritus
       Vagina, disease
         (diagnosis of **vaginal** infections by **amines** and
         biogenic **amines** determination by **ion mobility**
         spectrometry)
IT   **Amines**, analysis
     RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (diagnosis of **vaginal** infections by **amines** and
         biogenic **amines** determination by **ion mobility**
         spectrometry)
IT   **Amines**, analysis
     RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (diamines; diagnosis of **vaginal** infections by **amines**
         and biogenic **amines** determination by **ion mobility**
         spectrometry)
IT   **Vagina**, disease
         (infection; diagnosis of **vaginal** infections by **amines**
         and biogenic **amines** determination by **ion mobility**
         spectrometry)
IT   **Amines**, analysis
     RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (polyamines, nonpolymeric; diagnosis of **vaginal** infections by
         amines and biogenic **amines** determination by **ion
         mobility** spectrometry)
IT   51-45-6, Histamine, analysis   75-50-3, **Trimethylamine**, analysis
     110-60-1, Putrescine   124-20-9, Spermidine   462-94-2, Cadaverine
     RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
         (diagnosis of **vaginal** infections by **amines** and
         biogenic **amines** determination by **ion mobility**
         spectrometry)

L4   ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ST   diagnosis app **vagina** disease memory spectrometry
     trimethylamine putrescine cadaverine
IT   Body fluid
     Clinical analyzers
     Computers
     Diagnosis
     Electric heaters
     Gases
     Human
       Ion mobility
       Ion mobility spectrometers
       Ion mobility spectrometry
     Ionization

Ions
Memory devices
Microwave
Sample preparation
Temperature effects, biological
Vagina, disease
Volatile substances
pH
   (diagnostic method and apparatus)

=> d l4 ibib, iabs 1-3

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 3   CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:879023 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:283537
TITLE: Novel application for **ion mobility**
                           spectrometry: diagnosing **vaginal** infections
                           through measurement of biogenic **amines**
AUTHOR(S):   Karpas, Zeev; Chaim, Walter; Gdalevsky, Rachel;
                           Tilman, Boris; Lorber, Avi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Advanced Technologies Center, Rotem Industrial Park,
                           Q-Scent Ltd., Arava, 86800, Israel
SOURCE: Analytica Chimica Acta (2002), 474(1-2), 115-123
                           CODEN: ACACAM; ISSN: 0003-2670
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
A method for diagnosis of bacterial **vaginosis** (BV) and other
vaginal   infections, based on measurement of biogenic **amines**
present in a sample of **vaginal** fluid by **ion**
mobility   spectrometry (IMS) was developed. Sample introduction is
through a two step procedure: addition of alkaline solution to release the volatile
amines   followed by heating and acid addition for emanation of the
semi-volatile **amines.** Addition of n-nonylamine vapors to the carrier
gas stream helps control the ionization processes and enhances the selective
response to **amines**, even in the complex environment of biol.
matrixes. A software package was developed for acquisition, storage and
processing of the mobility spectra and for providing a diagnosis based on a
table of rules. We report the results from testing of 210 samples of
vaginal   discharge fluid that were diagnosed by a gynecologist according
to the widely used reference method (Amsel test) and by the new IMS method. The new
method is rapid (less than 2 min per sample), has a high sensitivity (few False
Negatives) and specificity (few False Positives) with an accuracy of >95% for
BV. The use of this method can reduce the incidence of misdiagnosis,
particularly when trichomoniasis is confused with bacterial **vaginosis**
.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18   THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
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L4   ANSWER 2 OF 3   CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:730371 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:316964
TITLE: Diagnosis of vaginal infections by **ion**
                           mobility spectrometry
AUTHOR(S):   Karpas, Zeev; Chaim, Walter; Gdalevsky, Rachel;
                           Tilman, Boris; Lorber, Avi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Advanced Technologies Center, Q-Scent Ltd., Arava,
                           86800, Israel
SOURCE: International Journal for Ion Mobility Spectrometry
                           (2002), 5(3), 49-54
                           CODEN: IIMSFR; ISSN: 1435-6163
PUBLISHER: International Society for Ion Mobility Spectrometry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT:
Amino-acids are the building blocks of all living matter and are thus present
in any material of biol. origin. In organisms and plants biogenic
amines   are formed by degradation of amino-acids through microbial and
enzymic processes. Among those compds. are **amines**, diamines and
polyamines, such as **trimethylamine** (TMA), putrescine, cadaverine,
histamine, spermidine, etc. The volatile and semi-volatile biogenic
amines   that emanate from samples of **vaginal** discharge were
measured by **ion mobility** spectrometry (IMS). The samples
were collected on a cotton swab by a gynecologist during a standard examination or
after
the patient had specific complaints of **vaginal** pruritus. A
correlation was found between **vaginal** infections, like bacterial
vaginosis   (BV), candidiasis (yeast infection) and trichomoniasis, and
the types and quantities of biogenic **amines** in these samples. A
dedicated software package carries out the signal acquisition and processing
automatically and provides the gynecologist with a recommended diagnosis.
Q-Scent has developed a rapid, accurate and inexpensive method for diagnosing
common **vaginal** infections from the mobility spectrum. To date the
method has been applied to diagnose several hundred samples in Israel and the
USA.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10   THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
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L4   ANSWER 3 OF 3   CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:658805   CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:165808
TITLE: Diagnostic method and apparatus
INVENTOR(S):   Lorber, Avraham; Karpas, Zeev
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):   Israel
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
                         Ser. No. 813,523.
                         CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002120406	A1	20020829	US 2002-79624	20020220
US 2002102627	A1	20020801	US 2001-813523	20010321
WO 2002061425	A2	20020808	WO 2002-IL87	20020131
WO 2002061425	A3	20030227		

          W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
              CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
              GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
              LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
              PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
              UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
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              CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
              BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:   IL 2001-141233   A 20010201
                                              US 2001-813523   A2 20010321
                                              WO 2002-IL87   W 20020131
                                              IL 2001-146698   A 20011122

ABSTRACT:
The invention concerns diagnostic method, based on the amts. of biogenic amines
that are contained in a body fluid or other sample. A number of measured
parameters related to the desired diagnostic information are derived from the

amts. For each diagnostic information desired, an input consisting of the identification of the diagnostic information is provided. The input is compared to the measured parameters and a diagnostic response is derived from the comparison. The measured parameters may be derived from the amts. of the biogenic amines according to a program stored in a memory. The detection of the less volatile amines and their separation from the more volatile ones may advantageously be enhanced by successively adding a base and an acid, in either possible succession, to the sample and analyzing the vapors emitted by the sample under heating.

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=> log y
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE        TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY        SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                              26.89          37.08

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